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㉓ **Projection exposure apparatus and device manufacturing method using the same**

㉔ A projection exposure apparatus including a projection optical system (4) for projecting a pattern of a reticle (2) onto a substrate (5), an optical characteristic detecting device for detecting a change in optical characteristic of the projection optical system, which change may result from the projection of the reticle pattern onto the substrate through the projection optical system, and a light detecting device (21,22) for detecting at least one of (i) an intensity distribution of light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to the reticle or adjacent to an imaging plane on which the reticle is to be imaged, and (ii) an intensity distribution of the light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to a pupil plane of the projection optical system, wherein the optical characteristic detecting device is arranged to detect the amount

of change in optical characteristic in accordance with the intensity distribution detected by the light detecting device.

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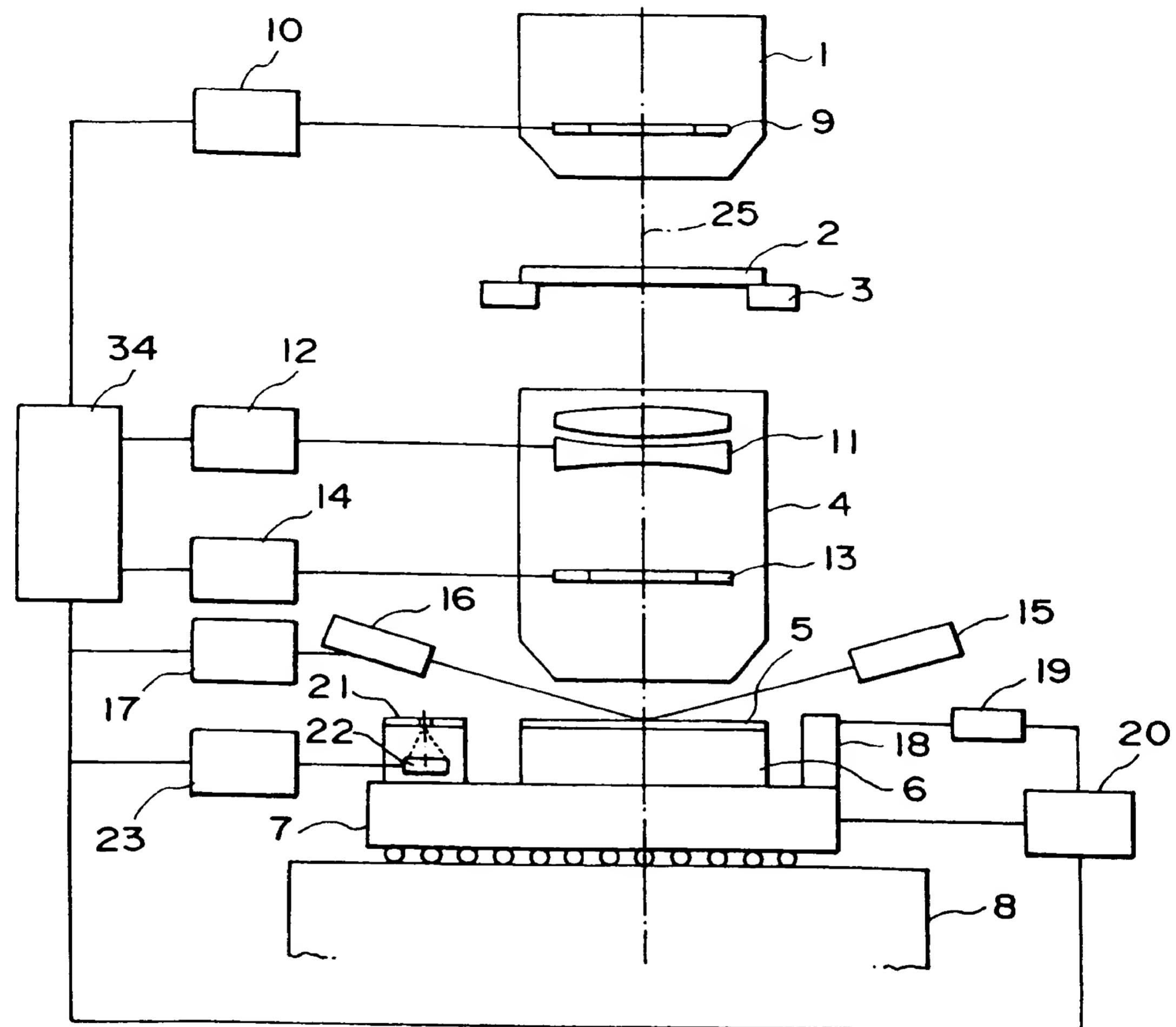


FIG. 1

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND RELATED ART

This invention relates to a projection exposure apparatus and a device manufacturing method for manufacturing microdevices such as ICs, LSIs, liquid crystal devices or magnetic heads, for example, by using such a projection exposure apparatus.

In a projection exposure apparatus for manufacture of semiconductor chips such as ICs or LSIs, for example, during repetitions of projection exposure, a projection optical system absorbs a portion of exposure light energy so that it is heated. The absorbed heat is then radiated. This causes shift of the position of the imaging plane of the projection optical system or a change of the projection magnification. Such shift of the imaging plane or change in the projection magnification may be detected on the basis of equations with parameters such as total light quantity passing a reticle pattern, the time consumed for the exposure process and the time between successive exposures in addition to the time constant peculiar to the projection optical system. Then, drive of a wafer stage or drive of a lens or lenses of the projection optical system or the pressure between lenses of the projection optical system may be controlled to correct the shift of the imaging plane or the change of the projection magnification.

However, it has been found that, even if the total light quantity passing the reticle pattern is the same, in a case where a reticle having a pattern of different type is used or a phase shift reticle is used or, alternatively, in a case where an oblique illumination method is used in an illumination optical system, the light quantity distribution of the optical elements of the projection optical system differs. This results in a different change in the optical characteristic of the projection optical system and, therefore, it is not possible to detect and correct the change of the optical characteristic, such as imaging plane position or projection magnification of the projection optical system, on the basis of the equations as mentioned above. This problem may be attributable to that the light quantity distribution of the optical elements of the projection optical system differs and that the temperature distribution of the projection optical system changes.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a projection exposure apparatus by which a change in optical characteristic of a projection optical system can be detected and corrected accurately.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a device manufacturing method for manufacturing devices by using such a projection exposure apparatus.

In accordance with an aspect of the present in-

vention, there is provided a projection exposure apparatus, comprising: a projection optical system for projecting a pattern of a reticle onto a substrate; optical characteristic detecting means for detecting a change in optical characteristic of said projection optical system, which change may result from the projection of the reticle pattern onto the substrate through said projection optical system; and light detecting means for detecting at least one of (i) an intensity distribution of light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to the reticle or adjacent to an imaging plane on which the reticle is to be imaged, and (ii) an intensity distribution of the light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to a pupil plane of said projection optical system; wherein said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect the amount of change in optical characteristic in accordance with the intensity distribution detected by said light detecting means.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a projection exposure apparatus, comprising: a projection optical system for projecting a pattern of a reticle onto a substrate; optical characteristic detecting means for detecting a change in optical characteristic of said projection optical system, which change may result from the projection of the reticle pattern onto the substrate through said projection optical system; optical characteristic correcting means for substantially correcting the change in optical characteristic of said projection optical system in accordance with an output of said optical characteristic detecting means; and light detecting means for detecting at least one of (i) an intensity distribution of light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to the reticle or adjacent to an imaging plane on which the reticle is to be imaged, and (ii) an intensity distribution of the light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to a pupil plane of said projection optical system; wherein said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect the amount of change in optical characteristic in accordance with the intensity distribution detected by said light detecting means.

In one preferred form of the invention, said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect at least one of the amount of change of said imaging plane of said projection optical system and the amount of change of projection magnification.

In another preferred form of the invention, said optical characteristic correcting means is arranged to correct at least one of the amount of change in said imaging plane of said projection optical system and the amount of change in projection magnification.

Preferably, said optical characteristic detecting means and said optical characteristic correcting means are arranged to detect and correct the change of said imaging plane of said projection optical system and the change of projection magnification thereof.

In a further preferred form of the invention, said light detecting means includes first light detector means having a light detecting surface adjacent to said imaging plane of said projection optical system, for detecting a light intensity distribution adjacent to the reticle, and second light detector means having a light detecting surface at a position away from said imaging plane of said projection optical system, for detecting a light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system.

In a still further preferred form of the invention, said light detecting means includes a light blocking plate with a pinhole disposed adjacent to said imaging plane, and a plurality of photoelectric converting elements arrayed at a position away from said imaging plane for detecting light passing through the reticle pattern and through said projection optical system and coming from said light blocking plate, wherein the light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system is determined on the basis of an output distribution of said photoelectric converting elements, wherein the light intensity adjacent to the reticle is determined on the basis of the sum of outputs of said photoelectric converting elements, and wherein said light blocking plate and said photoelectric converting elements are movable as a unit along said imaging plane.

In a yet further aspect of the present invention, a projection exposure apparatus such as above is used to print a device pattern of a reticle on a workpiece such as a silicon wafer or a glass substrate, for example, for accurate manufacture of devices such as ICs, LSIs, CCDs, liquid crystal elements or magnetic heads, for example.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent upon a consideration of the following description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic view of a projection exposure apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view for explaining a modified form of the projection exposure apparatus of Figure 1.

Figures 3A, 3B and 3C are schematic views for explaining examples of a split sensor.

Figure 4 is a flow chart of device manufacturing processes.

Figure 5 is a flow chart of a wafer process in a portion of the flow of Figure 4.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 is a schematic view showing one embodiment of the present invention, wherein the invention is applied to a step-and-repeat type projection exposure apparatus for manufacture of microdevices such as ICs, LSIs, CCDs, liquid crystal elements or magnetic heads, for example.

Denoted in Figure 1 at 1 is an illumination system, and denoted at 2 is a reticle having a device pattern formed thereon. Denoted at 3 is a reticle stage, and denoted at 4 is a projection lens system for projecting the device pattern of the reticle 2 in a reduced scale. Denoted at 5 is a wafer on which the device pattern of the reticle is to be transferred or printed, and denoted at 6 is a wafer chuck for holding the wafer 5. The wafer chuck 6 is movable along the direction of an optical axis 25. Denoted at 7 is an X-Y stage for holding the wafer chuck 6. The X-Y stage 7 is movable two-dimensionally along a plane perpendicular to the optical axis 25. Denoted at 8 is a base on which the projection lens system 4 and the X-Y stage 7, for example, are mounted.

Denoted at 9 is a stop of the illumination system 1. The stop 9 has an opening which is variable in size and in shape. Denoted at 10 is a driving mechanism for changing the size or shape of the opening of the stop 9, to thereby change the numerical aperture (N.A.). Denoted at 11 is a certain lens of the projection lens system 4, which lens 11 is movable along the optical axis 25 direction. Denoted at 12 is a driving mechanism for moving and displacing the lens 11 along the optical axis 25 direction, to thereby change the projection magnification of the projection lens system 4. Denoted at 13 is a stop (pupil) of the projection lens system 4. The stop 13 is at a position optically conjugate with the stop 9. The stop 13 has an opening which is variable in size. Denoted at 14 is a driving mechanism for changing the size of the opening of the stop 13, to thereby change the numerical aperture (N.A.).

Denoted at 15 and 16 are components for detecting the position (level) of the wafer 5 surface with respect to the optical axis 25 direction. More specifically, denoted at 15 is an illumination device for illuminating the wafer 5, and denoted at 16 is a light receiving device for receiving reflected light from the wafer 5 surface and for producing a signal corresponding to the position of the wafer 5 surface. Denoted at 17 is a controller for controlling the components 15 and 16.

Denoted at 18 is a reflector fixedly mounted on the X-Y stage 7, and denoted at 19 is a laser interferometer for projecting a laser beam to the reflection surface of the reflector 18 and for detecting the amount of displacement of the X-Y stage 7. Denoted at 20 is a driving mechanism for controlling movement of the X-Y stage 7 in response to the output of the las-

er interferometer.

The driving mechanism 20 receives information related to the level of the wafer 5 surface, from the controller 17. Then, it serves to move the wafer chuck 6 along the optical axis direction, such that the wafer 5 surface is brought into registration with the imaging plane on which the device pattern of the reticle 2 is to be imaged by the projection lens system 4.

Denoted at 21 is a light blocking plate having a central pinhole, and denoted at 22 is an array of photoelectric converting elements such as CCDs (the array hereinafter will be referred to as "CCD 22"). The light blocking plate 21 is so set that the surface thereof is at the same level of the wafer 5 surface, and it is disposed adjacent to the imaging plane of the device pattern of the reticle 2 through the projection optical system 4. The CCD 22 is disposed at a position which is below and is at a predetermined distance from the light blocking plate 21, so that it receives the light passing through the pinhole of the light blocking plate 21.

The CCD 22 is at a position spaced away from the imaging plane of the reticle device pattern. This position is such a position about which a light intensity distribution that corresponds to the light intensity distribution of diffraction light from the device pattern of the reticle 2 as produced at the opening of the stop 13 of the projection optical system 4, is produced. The light blocking plate 21 and the CCD 22 are fixedly mounted on the X-Y stage 7 as a unit therewith. Thus, by moving the X-ray stage 7, the pinhole of the light blocking plate 21 is positioned sequentially at different positions within the imaging plane and, thus, detection of light intensity or light intensity distribution is enabled at these positions.

Denoted at 23 is a controller which serves to drive the CCD 22, to receive outputs from the CCD 22, to detect the light intensity distribution of the device pattern image as formed on the imaging plane (which corresponds to the intensity distribution, adjacent to the reticle 2, of the light passed through the device pattern of the reticle 2) and to detect the light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13 as formed on the light receiving surface of the CCD 22 (which corresponds to the light intensity distribution at the pupil of the projection optical system 4).

The light intensity distribution of the device pattern image is detected by moving the X-Y stage 7 to sequentially place the pinhole of the light blocking plate 21 at different positions within the imaging plane of the device pattern and by detecting the sum of outputs of the picture elements of the CCD 22 at these positions. The light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13 is detected by moving the X-Y stage 7 to sequentially place the pinhole of the light blocking plate 21 at different positions within the imaging plane of the device pattern and by detecting an average of the light intensity distributions obtainable

from the outputs of the CCD 22 at these positions.

In addition to the light intensity distribution of the device pattern image, the controller 23 produces, from the outputs of the CCD 22, the information related to the total light quantity of the light passed through the device pattern of the reticle 2.

Denoted at 24 is a main controller for controlling the elements denoted at 10, 12, 14, 17, 20 and 23. Various data such as the information related to the open and closed periods of an exposure controlling shutter (not shown) of the illumination system 1 (that is, the time period  $t$  consumed for the exposure and time period  $t'$  between successive exposure periods), the information related to the light intensity distribution of the device pattern image from the controller 23, and the information related to the light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13 from the controller 23, are all applied to this main controller 24.

As a reticle 2 is set in the exposure apparatus of Figure 1 and the size and shape of each of the stops 9 and 13 are determined by the mechanism 12 or 14 and when the exposure process is repeatedly performed to different shots of a wafer 5 and then to successive wafers, the controller 24 calculates a change  $\Delta F$  of the position of the imaging plane of the device pattern through the projection optical system 4 resulting from the repetition of exposures as well as a change  $\Delta \beta$  of the device pattern projection magnification of the projection lens system 4 also resulting from the repetition of exposures, this being performed in accordance with equations (1) and (2) below. This calculation is done by using equations which are obtainable by modifying conventionally used correction equations by adding parameters dependent upon the light intensity distribution of diffraction light.

$$\Delta F = \Delta F_1 + \Delta F_2 \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta F_1 = SF \cdot QD \cdot Da \cdot Db \cdot DT$$

$$\Delta F_2 = - \Delta F' \cdot \exp(-k_F \cdot t)$$

$$\Delta \beta = \Delta \beta_1 + \Delta \beta_2 \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta \beta_1 = SB \cdot QD \cdot Da \cdot Db \cdot DT$$

$$\Delta \beta_2 = - \Delta \beta' \cdot \exp(-K_B \cdot t)$$

In these equations, SF and SB are proportional constants; QD is a parameter corresponding to the total quantity of light passed through the device pattern; Da is a parameter dependent upon the light intensity distribution of the device pattern image (i.e., the distribution of light transmissivity of the device pattern of the reticle 2); Db is a parameter dependent upon the light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13 (i.e., the light intensity distribution at the pupil plane of the projection optical system 4, of the light from the reticle 2);  $K_F$  and  $K_B$  are parameters which represent the heat conductivity of the projection lens system 4; DT is the ratio of time period, within unit time in calculation, in which period the shutter is kept open;  $\Delta F'$  and  $\Delta \beta'$  are the amount of change of the imaging plane and the amount of change of the magnification, respectively, of the projection lens

system as calculated in the preceding unit time just before;  $\Delta F_1$  and  $\Delta \beta_1$  each is the amount of change per unit time of the projection lens system due to heat absorption; and  $\Delta F_2$  and  $\Delta \beta_2$  each is the amount of change per unit time of the projection lens system 4 due to heat radiation. The changes  $\Delta F_2$  and  $\Delta \beta_2$  may be expressed in the form of linear coupling of plural terms. The values of  $D_a$  and  $D_b$  may be determined beforehand, through experiments, for example, in relation to various light intensity distributions to be produced by the controller 23. The thus determined data may be stored into the controller 24, such that corresponding one of the stored ones in the controller 24 may be used.

Variable  $D_a$  and  $D_b$  may be determined by calculation, using calculation formulae memorized in the controller 24. Such calculation formulae may be determined by experiments, for example, using several typical type reticles. As an example, as for the formula in relation to the variable  $D_b$ , the following equation may be used:

$$D_b =$$

$$(aE_1 + bE_2 + cE_3 + dE_4 + eE_5)/(E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + E_4 + E_5)$$

The above equation may be used in an occasion where the light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13 is detected by using a split sensor (Figure 3A) to be described later or in a case where five split zones are defined in the light receiving surface of the CCD 22 (such as the split sensor illustrated in Figure 3A) so that evaluation of the light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13 may be done with respect to each zone. In the equation above,  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$ ,  $E_4$  and  $E_5$  represent the magnitudes of the outputs (light intensities) as produced by the photoelectric converting portions  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ ,  $S_4$  and  $S_5$  of the split sensor of Figure 3A. Also, symbols  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$ , and  $e$  are coefficients. The values of these coefficients  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $d$  and  $e$  may be determined from experimentally determined  $D_b$  and a volume of data related to  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$ ,  $E_4$  and  $E_5$  and by applying the least square method to this equation.

As regards the calculation formula related to the variable  $D_a$ , similar equation related to the light transmissivity distribution of the device pattern of the reticle 2 may be used.

At every unit time, the calculation is performed. Thus the calculation is repeated. Therefore, the amount of change as obtainable from the calculation changes along a curve whose envelope can be represented by a function of natural logarithm.

In the embodiment, every time a shot on the wafer 5 is exposed, the error  $\Delta F$  of the position of the imaging plane of the device pattern and the error  $\Delta \beta$  of the projection magnification of the device pattern are calculated by using equations (1) and (2) above. Then, by using the components 12, 17 and 20, the position of the lens 11 and/or the position of the wafer 5 surface is adjusted so as to correct the error  $\Delta F$  of

the position of the imaging plane of the device pattern and the error  $\Delta \beta$  of the projection magnification. The surface of the wafer 5 is thus brought into the position corresponding to the result of adding the error  $\Delta F$  to the original position of the imaging plane of the device pattern of the projection lens system 4.

In this embodiment, detection of the total light quantity of the light passed through the device pattern of the reticle 2, and detection of the distribution of the light transmissivity of the device pattern of the reticle 1 (the light intensity distribution of the device pattern image) as well as detection of the intensity distribution at the pupil plane of the projection lens system 4 of the light from the device pattern of the reticle 2 (i.e., the light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13), are all performed every time the reticle 2 is replaced by a different reticle having a different device pattern. The parameters obtainable from the results are stored into the controller 24 as reticle data related to the reticle used. After this, when the same reticle is loaded into the exposure apparatus, corresponding data having been memorized is read out and is used for the calculation of the error  $\Delta F$  of the position of the imaging plane and the error  $\Delta \beta$  of the projection magnification.

In this embodiment, as described above, for calculation of the error  $\Delta F$  in the position of the imaging plane and the error  $\Delta \beta$  in the magnification, parameters dependent upon the light intensity distribution of the device pattern image (distribution of the light transmissivity of the device pattern of the reticle 2) as well as parameters  $D_b$  dependent upon the light intensity distribution at the opening of the stop 13 (light intensity distribution at the pupil plane of the projection lens system 4 of the light from the reticle 2) are used. It is therefore possible to obtain exact values of the change  $\Delta F$  of position of the imaging plane and the change  $\Delta \beta$  of magnification, while taking into account the intensity distribution of the light which comes from the reticle pattern and enters the projection optical system. As a result, it is possible to perform the projection exposure while accurately correcting the change in position of the imaging plane and the change in projection magnification.

The error  $\Delta F$  in position of the imaging plane of the device pattern and the error  $\Delta \beta$  in projection magnification may be corrected by using a known method. For example, the error  $\Delta F$  in position of the imaging plane may be corrected by changing the focal length of the projection lens system 4 or by moving, upwardly or downwardly, the reticle 2 and the projection lens system 4 as a unit along the optical axis 25 direction. The error  $\Delta \beta$  of projection magnification may be corrected by changing the focal length of the projection lens system 4 or by moving the reticle 2 upwardly or downwardly along the optical axis 25 direction. For changing the focal length of the projection lens system 4, a particular lens or lenses of the pro-

jection lens system 4 may be displaced along the optical axis 25 or, alternatively, the interspace between adjacent lenses of the projection lens system 4 may be shielded to provide a gas-tight chamber (air lens) and the inside pressure of the chamber may be changed.

In this embodiment, both a change in position of the imaging plane and a change in projection magnification of a projection optical system are detected and corrected. However, only one of them may be detected and corrected.

Further, while in this embodiment a change in position of the imaging plane of the device pattern and a change in projection magnification are detected and corrected, the concept of the present invention is applicable also to detection and correction of a change in aberration of a projection optical system such as curvature of image filed, for example.

Furthermore, in the embodiment described above, both of distribution of light transmissivity of a device pattern of a reticle 2 and intensity distribution at the pupil plane of the projection lens system 4 of the light from the device pattern of the reticle 2, are performed and then error calculation is performed by using both of the parameters Da and Db. However, only one of these intensity distributions may be detected and the error calculation may be done by using only one of these parameters. In that occasion, the other parameter may be held fixed at 1 or any other value.

Still further, while in this embodiment the projection lens system 4 is used for projection of a device pattern, the invention is applicable also to a case where a projection mirror system is used for projection of a device pattern or a case where a projection mirror and lens system (cata-dioptic system) is used for projection of a device pattern.

Also, while in this embodiment the invention is applied to a step-and-repeat type projection exposure apparatus, the invention is applicable also to a step-and-scan type scanning projection exposure apparatus.

The intensity distribution at the pupil plane of the projection lens system 4 of the light from the device pattern, may be detected by changing the size of the opening of the stop 13 sequentially and stepwise by using the mechanism 14 and then by detecting the total sum of the outputs of the elements of the CCD 22 at all steps. In that occasion, the CCD 22 may be replaced by a photodiode.

As regards the CCD 22, either a one-dimensional CCD array or a two-dimensional CCD array may be used. A line sensor may be used in place of a one-dimensional CCD. A split sensor such as illustrated in Figure 3A, 3B or 3C may be used in place of a two-dimensional CCD.

The light from the pinhole of the light blocking plate 21 may not be received directly. It may be re-

ceived by way of an optical fiber or a lens, for example. If a lens is to be used, preferably a lens which is adapted to image the stop 13 upon the light receiving surface of the CCD 22 may be used.

Further, the structure may be modified as illustrated in Figure 2. That is, a first light detector which comprises a light blocking plate 21 with a pinhole and a CCD 22 as well as a second light detector which comprises a light blocking plate 121 with a pinhole and a photodiode 122, may be provided on the X-Y stage 7. The intensity distribution at the pupil plane of the projection lens system 4 of the light from the device pattern may be detected by means of the first light detector (21, 22), while the light intensity distribution of the device pattern image of the reticle 2 may be detected by means of the second light detector (121, 122). The outputs of these light detectors may be applied to the controller 23 of Figure 1.

Next, an embodiment of device manufacturing method according to the present invention, for manufacturing devices by using a projection exposure apparatus according to any one of the preferred forms of the present invention, will be explained.

Figure 4 is a flow chart of the sequence of manufacturing a semiconductor device such as a semiconductor chip (e.g. IC or LSI), a liquid crystal panel or a CCD, for example. Step 1 is a design process for designing the circuit of a semiconductor device. Step 2 is a process for manufacturing a mask on the basis of the circuit pattern design. Step 3 is a process for manufacturing a wafer by using a material such as silicon.

Step 4 is a wafer process which is called a pre-process wherein, by using the so prepared mask and wafer, circuits are practically formed on the wafer through lithography. Step 5 subsequent to this is an assembling step which is called a post-process wherein the wafer processed by step 4 is formed into semiconductor chips. This step includes assembling (dicing and bonding) and packaging (chip sealing). Step 6 is an inspection step wherein operability check, durability check and so on of the semiconductor devices produced by step 5 are carried out. With these processes, semiconductor devices are finished and they are shipped (step 7).

Figure 5 is a flow chart showing details of the wafer process. Step 11 is an oxidation process for oxidizing the surface of a wafer. Step 12 is a CVD process for forming an insulating film on the wafer surface. Step 13 is an electrode forming process for forming electrodes on the wafer by vapor deposition. Step 14 is an ion implanting process for implanting ions to the wafer. Step 15 is a resist process for applying a resist (photosensitive material) to the wafer. Step 16 is an exposure process for printing, by exposure, the circuit pattern of the mask on the wafer through the exposure apparatus described above. Step 17 is a developing process for developing the exposed wafer. Step

18 is an etching process for removing portions other than the developed resist image. Step 19 is a resist separation process for separating the resist material remaining on the wafer after being subjected to the etching process. By repeating these processes, circuit patterns are superposedly formed on the wafer.

While the invention has been described with reference to the structures disclosed herein, it is not confined to the details set forth and this application is intended to cover such modifications or changes as may come within the purposes of the improvements or the scope of the following claims.

### Claims

1. A projection exposure apparatus, comprising:  
a projection optical system for projecting a pattern of a reticle onto a substrate;  
optical characteristic detecting means for detecting a change in optical characteristic of said projection optical system, which change may result from the projection of the reticle pattern onto the substrate through said projection optical system; and  
light detecting means for detecting at least one of (i) an intensity distribution of light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to the reticle or adjacent to an imaging plane on which the reticle is to be imaged, and (ii) an intensity distribution of the light from the reticle pattern, at a position adjacent to a pupil plane of said projection optical system;  
wherein said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect the amount of change in optical characteristic in accordance with the intensity distribution detected by said light detecting means.
2. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said light detecting means is arranged to detect both of the intensity distribution adjacent to the reticle or upon said imaging plane and the intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system.
3. An apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect at least one of the amount of change of said imaging plane of said projection optical system and the amount of change of projection magnification.
4. An apparatus according to Claim 3, wherein said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect both of the amount of change in said imaging plane of said projection optical system and the amount of change in projection mag-

nification.

5. An apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein said light detecting means includes first light detector means having a light detecting surface adjacent to said imaging plane of said projection optical system, for detecting a light intensity distribution adjacent to the reticle, and second light detector means having a light detecting surface at a position away from said imaging plane of said projection optical system, for detecting a light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system.
6. An apparatus according to Claim 3, wherein said first and second light detector means are movable as a unit along said imaging plane, wherein the light intensity distribution adjacent to the reticle is determined on the basis of an output of said first light detector means and of a movement position thereof, and wherein the light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system is determined on the basis of one of (i) the sum of outputs of the second light detector means provided at all movement positions thereof and (ii) an average of outputs of said second detector means provided at all movement positions thereof.
7. An apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein said light detecting means includes a light blocking plate with a pinhole disposed adjacent to said imaging plane, and a plurality of photoelectric converting elements arrayed at a position away from said imaging plane for detecting light passing through the reticle pattern and through said projection optical system and coming from said light blocking plate, wherein the light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system is determined on the basis of an output distribution of said photoelectric converting elements, wherein the light intensity adjacent to the reticle is determined on the basis of the sum of outputs of said photoelectric converting elements, and wherein said light blocking plate and said photoelectric converting elements are movable as a unit along said imaging plane.
8. An apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising optical characteristic correcting means for substantially correcting the change in optical characteristic of said projection optical system in accordance with an output of said optical characteristic detecting means.
9. An apparatus according to Claim 8, wherein said light detecting means is arranged to detect both of the intensity distribution adjacent to the reticle

or upon said imaging plane and the intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system.

10. An apparatus according to Claim 8, wherein said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect at least one of (i) the amount of change of said imaging plane of said projection optical system and (ii) the amount of change of projection magnification of said projection optical system. 5

11. An apparatus according to Claim 10, wherein said optical characteristic detecting means is arranged to detect both of the amount of change of said imaging plane of said projection optical system and the amount of change of projection magnification of said projection optical system. 10

12. An apparatus according to Claim 9, wherein said light detecting means includes first light detector means having a light detecting surface adjacent to said imaging plane of said projection optical system, for detecting a light intensity distribution adjacent to the reticle, and second light detector means having a light detecting surface at a position away from said imaging plane of said projection optical system, for detecting a light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system. 15

13. An apparatus according to Claim 12, wherein said first and second light detector means are movable as a unit along said imaging plane, wherein the light intensity distribution adjacent to the reticle is determined on the basis of an output of said first light detector means and of a movement position thereof, and wherein the light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system is determined on the basis of one of (i) the sum of outputs of the second light detector means provided at all movement positions thereof and (ii) an average of outputs of said second detector means provided at all movement positions thereof. 20

14. An apparatus according to Claim 9, wherein said light detecting means includes a light blocking plate with a pinhole disposed adjacent to said imaging plane, and a plurality of photoelectric converting elements arrayed at a position away from said imaging plane for detecting light passing through the reticle pattern and through said projection optical system and coming from said light blocking plate, wherein the light intensity distribution adjacent to the pupil plane of said projection optical system is determined on the basis of an output distribution of said photoelectric convert- 25

ing elements, wherein the light intensity adjacent to the reticle is determined on the basis of the sum of outputs of said photoelectric converting elements, and wherein said light blocking plate and said photoelectric converting elements are movable as a unit along said imaging plane. 30

15. An apparatus according to Claim 10 or 11, wherein said optical characteristic correcting means is arranged to perform one of (i) moving the reticle and said projection optical system along an optical axis direction and (ii) moving the substrate along the optical axis direction to thereby correct the change of said imaging plane and to place the surface of the substrate and said imaging plane registered. 35

16. An apparatus according to Claim 10 or 11, wherein said optical characteristic correcting means is arranged to change a focal distance of said projection optical system to correct the change of said imaging plane and to place the surface of the substrate and said imaging plane registered. 40

17. An apparatus according to Claim 10 or 11, wherein said optical characteristic correcting means is arranged to move one of the reticle and a lens of said projection optical system along an optical axis direction to correct the change of the projection magnification. 45

18. An apparatus according to Claim 10 or 11, wherein said optical characteristic correcting means is arranged to change a focal distance of said projection optical system to correct the change in the projection magnification. 50

19. A projection apparatus wherein a change in a light intensity distribution is used to detect a change in optical characteristics of an optical system. 55

20. A device manufacturing method for manufacturing a device by use of a projection exposure apparatus as recited in any one of Claims 1 - 19. 60

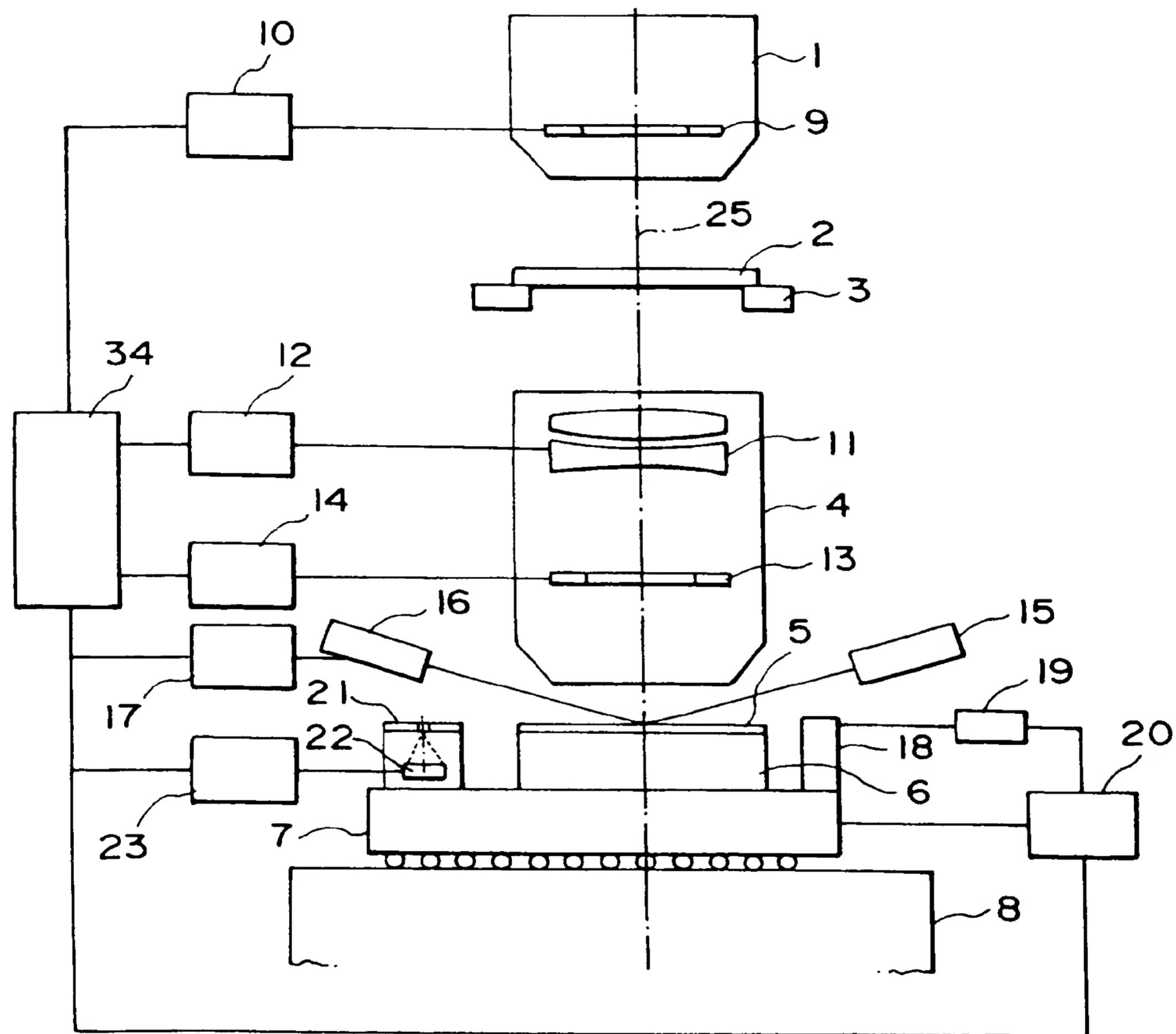


FIG. 1

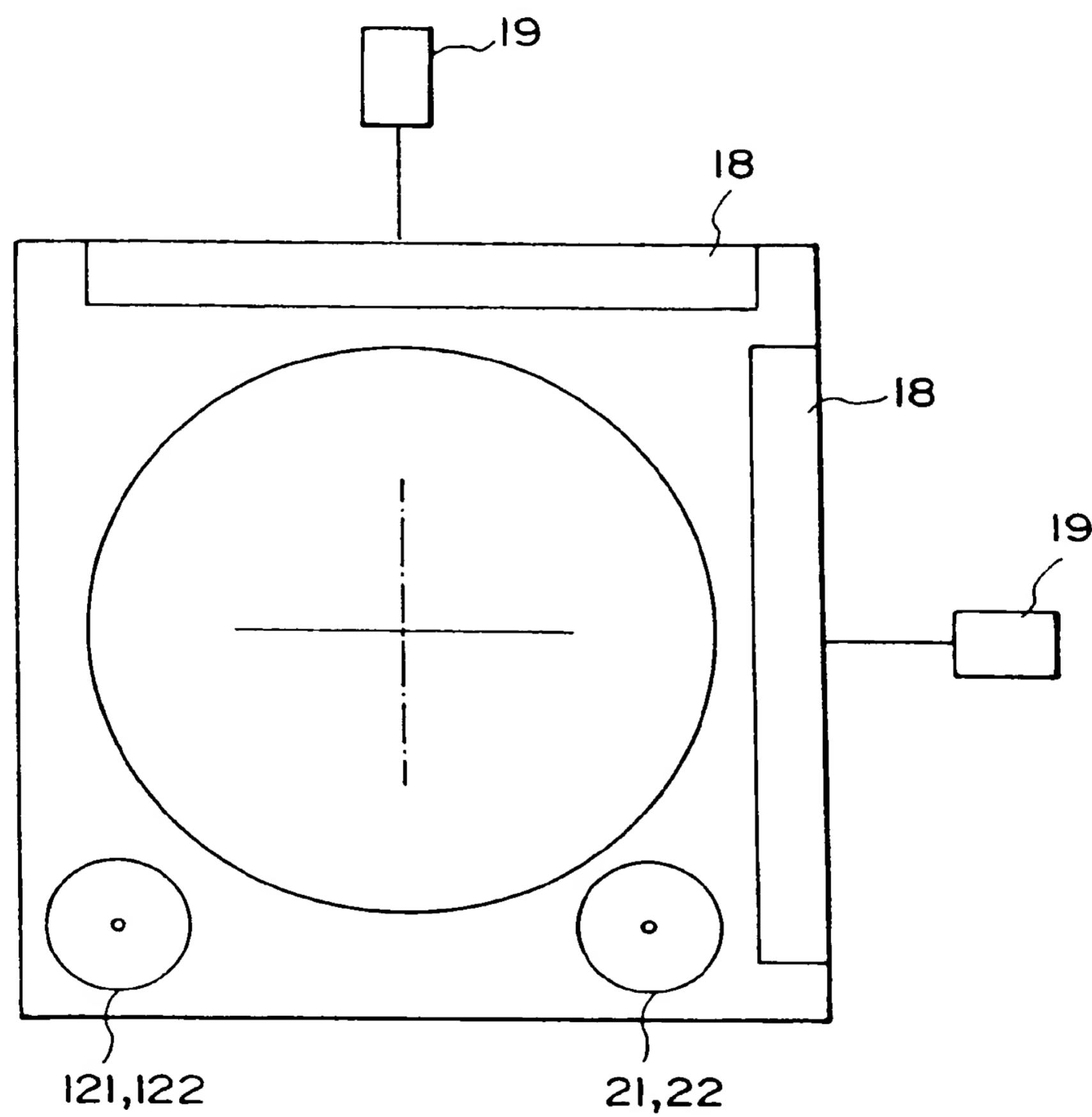


FIG. 2

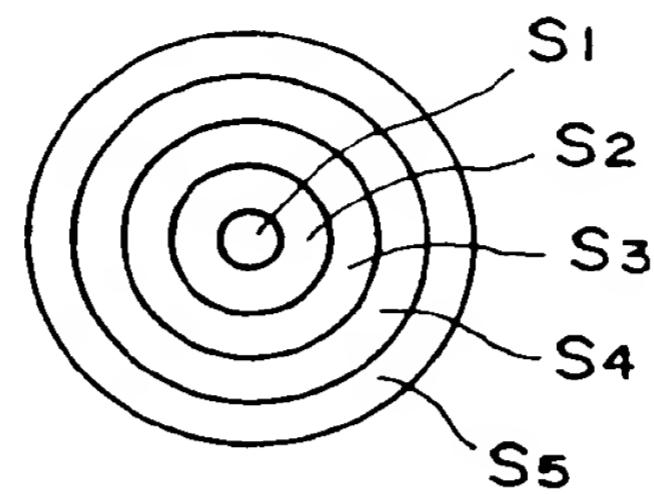


FIG. 3A

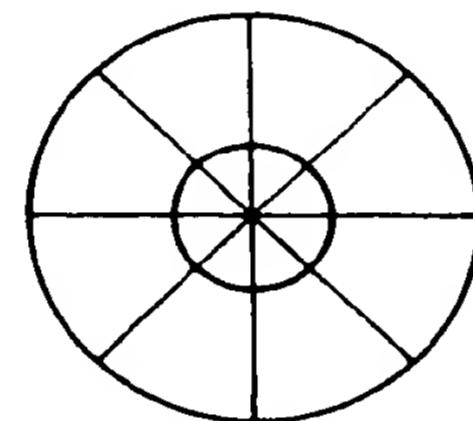


FIG. 3B

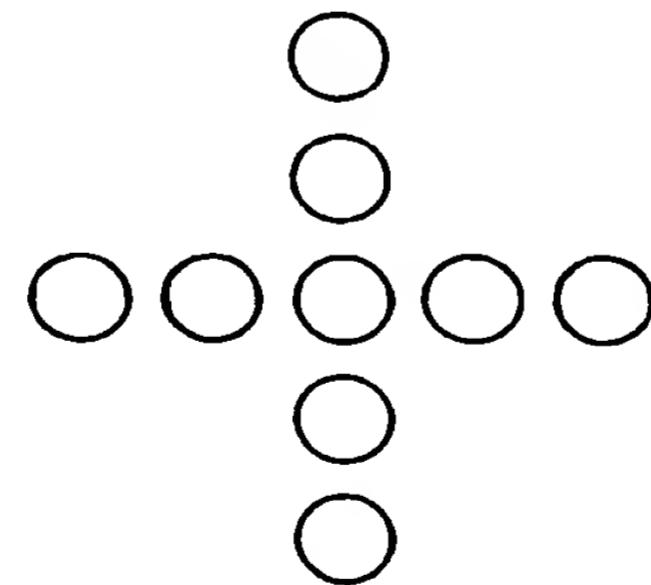


FIG. 3C

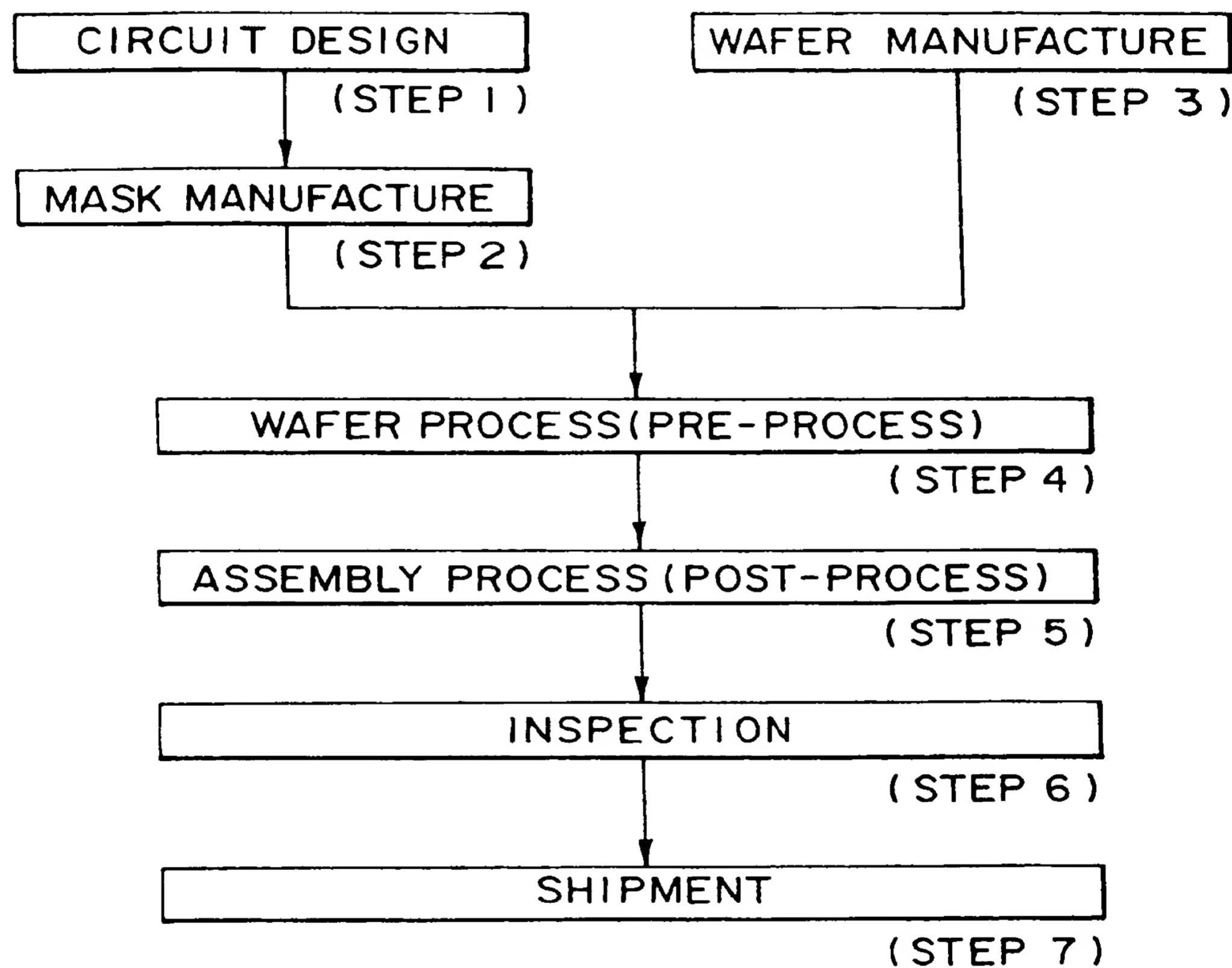


FIG. 4

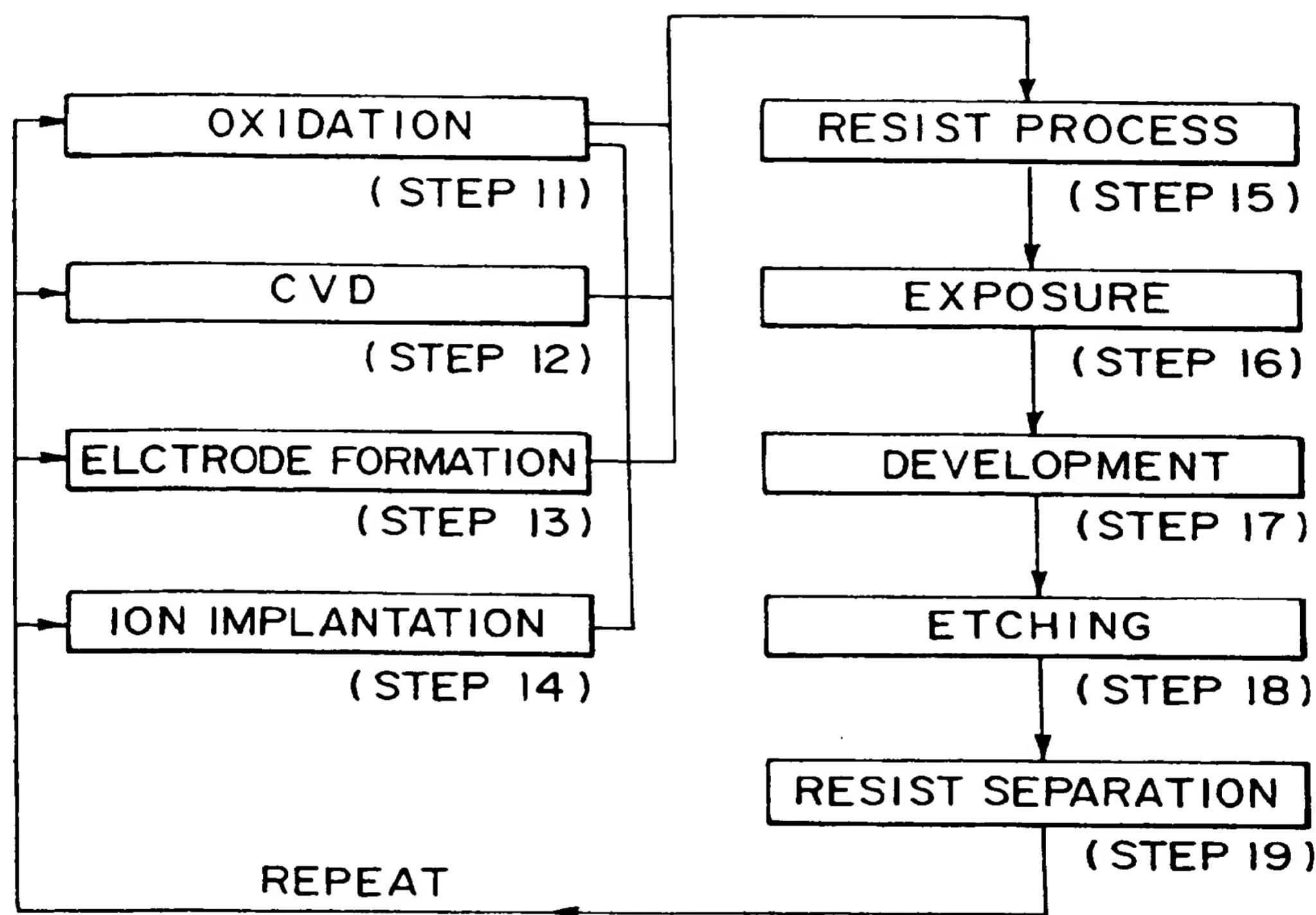


FIG. 5



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## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP-A-0 526 242 (CANON KK) 3 February 1993 * column 15, line 47 - column 16, line 29; figure 4 *	1,2,5, 19,20	G03F7/20
Y		3,4,6, 8-13, 15-18	
X	EP-A-0 170 013 (IBM) 5 February 1986 * page 5 - page 10, line 2 * * figures 1-6 *	---	1,19,20
Y		3,4,6, 8-13, 15-18	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 009 no. 315 (E-365) ,11 December 1985 & JP-A-60 148115 (NIPPON DENKI KK) 5 August 1985, * abstract *	---	1,19,20
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			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			G03F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	3 October 1995	Heryet, C	
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